調查英工黨市選失敗原因
艾德禮對市選結果仍持鎮定
Investigation Into Labour's Heavy Defeat in Elections

London, Nov. 4. (Reuter) — The British Labour Party's election sub-committee, on which the Cabinet is strongly represented, was meeting to conduct an investigation into Labour's heavy defeat in the Municipal elections on Saturday, when the Party lost nearly 700 seats, reports Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

（路透社倫敦四日電）路透社政治記者報導，代表內閣之英工黨選舉小組委員會舉行會議，從事調查上星期六市議會選舉中工黨之重大失敗，失掉市議會議席幾達七百席左右。

The meeting had to be held in the absence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, who was leaving for Walcheren Island, Holland, for war commemoration ceremonies.

小組委會舉行會議時，首相艾德禮未能出席，艾氏已前往荷蘭之華夬侖島，參加大戰紀念典禮。

The Labour defeat was not on the agenda of yesterday's Cabinet meeting, but it was discussed afterwards by the Cabinet Ministers.

昨日內閣會議中，未將工黨市選失敗列入議程，僅於會後由內閣閣員加以討論。

Mr. Attlee, it is believed, was not unduly disturbed by the situation. Quarters close to the Prime Minister reflected his view that in the present protracted period of crisis, something of the kind was inevitable, and that the Government has still three years of office in which, by its record, to put the episode in the proper perspective.

一般相信艾德禮並不因當前形勢感到惶惑。接近首相方面之人士反映其觀點稱，值此目前賡續性之危機時期中，此種事情殊屬不可避免，當前政府執政時期尚有三年，在此三年內，政府將以其政績使此次插曲得一正確之觀點。

The Labour world, however, was dismayed by the extent of the defection from its support in the country.

但工黨方面對於全國不予支持之廣泛程度，深感沮喪。

A three-fold probe is expected to be made by the Cabinet into the general causes, by the Parliamentary Party of 400 Members of Parliament into responsibility for the defeats, and by the National Party into the efficiency of local election machinery, which may call for a general overhaul.

預料工黨方面將由三方面加以調查：（一）內閣調查一般之原因。（二）包括四百名議會議員之工黨議會調查團調查失敗之責任。（三）工黨全國總部調查地方選舉機構之缺乏效率，由此或將予以普遍改組。

The considered view of many political quarters to-day was that the Labour reverse in the British Municipal elections was due to a number of clearly discernible factors. They were:

本日各政界之意見認為工黨在市議會選舉中之失敗，係由於下列各種顯見之因素：

(1) The protest of a growing number of housewives at the increasing food stringency.

（一）因食品加緊管制而招致多數家庭主婦之抗議。

(2) Exasperation of certain sections—sometimes Labour —at what they consider Government habit of laying down a strict line of policy and then vacillating in its application.

（二）觸怒某些方面，彼等認為政府一貫作風在制定嚴格政策，但在其實施時，又舉棋不定。

(3) Resentment at some aspects of the nationalisation policy. Labour support in the country includes many municipalities where control of local transport, gas, and electricity will pass to the State. This does not please all the Labour Members.

（三）對國營化政策某些方面頗為憎惡。擁護工黨之地方勢力包括多數市政機構，市政機構對於當地運輸，煤氣業，電業等之控制權將移交與國家，因此對國營化頗為憎惡。所有工黨黨員對此亦表不滿。

(4) Cessation of the basic petrol ration to save Dollars. Most Labour people probably approve the principle in national interests at the time of crisis, but some contend that the Government has left loopholes that will enable many "undeserving cases" to get petrol to keep their cars on the road.

（四）為節省美元，停止汽油之基本配額。值此危機時期，大多數工黨黨員為國家利益起見或贊成此種原則，但一部人士辯稱，政府之漏洞甚多，致使「不值得」使用汽油者竟可獲得汽油。

(5) The Government decision to curtail the powers of the House of Lords.

（五）政府對削減上院權力之決定。

英方何時撤離巴力士坦
須待聯大會議之後決定
Palestine: British Departure Date Awaits UNO Meeting

London, Nov. 3. (LPS)—The LPS diplomatic correspondent understands that the British government are not expected to make any public comment at this stage on the US government's proposal that the partition of Palestine should enter into effect on July 1, next and that during the transition period, Great Britain should remain responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the administration of Palestine.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）倫敦新聞社外交記者頃悉英國政府對於美國提出關於巴力士坦擬自明年七月一日起實行阿猶分治，在此過渡時期仍由大不列顛負責統治，維持法律與秩序之建議，不擬在此階段發表公開評論。

At the present moment the US proposal is no more than embryonic. It was submitted on October 31 to the subcommittee of the United Nations Palestine committee. This subcommittee has still to debate and reach a decision upon it. Next, if it is approved by the subcommittee, it will have to be discussed and voted upon by the Palestine committee. Finally, if it is adopted by the Palestine committee it will come before the United Nations Assembly where it would require a twothirds vote to secure adoption. What can be said here and now is that there has been no change in the British government's policy as explained by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones before the Palestine committee on October 16.

美政府之提議，此時不晉處於孕育階段，該議案於十月三十一日向聯合國巴力士坦委員會之小組委會提出，該小組委會尚須經過辯論達到決議，如經小組委會通過，尚須提由巴力士坦委員會議論投票決定，最後如為該委員採納，則將在聯合國大會提出，需要三分之二以上之票數方可獲得通過，此時所可言者，為英政府之政策仍與十月十六日殖民部大臣古雷契瓊斯於巴力士坦委會席上所解釋者，並無變更之處。

決定之英國政策
Settled British Policy

That policy, which is the result of a firm cabinet decision, is to withdraw both British troops and British administration from Palestine as soon as can physically be effected unless there is Arab and Jewish agreement on a solution propounded by the United Nations. If there is no such agreement between both communities the British government will not accept responsibility for enforcement of partition, either alone or in the major role. Moreover before consenting to assume even a minor role in such enforcement, the British government would have to take into account the inherent justice of the solution to be enforced and the extent to which force would be required. What the US government's proposal amounts to is a suggestion that the British government should accept the sole responsibility for enforcing partition which is vehemently rejected by Arabs. It would almost inevitably involve them in the task of repressing disturbances, the very task which it is the British government's aim to avoid, having already expended hundreds of lives and huge sums of money in an endeavour to find a fair solution of the Palestine problem.

此項政策為英內閣決議之結果，即自巴力士坦在能以實行之範圍內從速撤退英軍及英方統治權，除非阿拉伯，猶太雙方同意於聯合國所擬之解決辦法，，倘雙方對此不能獲致協議，英政府將不負實行分治之責（或單獨或佔主要地位），再則，英政府即使應允擔任實行此策之一次要地位以前，亦須視該解決方策本質上是否公允，及需用兵力之範圍，美方之提案等於主張英政府當負完全責任實行為亞剌伯人所強烈拒絕之阿猶分治計劃，結果不免擔任鎮壓騷亂之職務，此乃英政府竭力避免者。蓋英方為謀覓取巴力士坦問題之公允解決，已犧牲數百生命，耗去鉅額金錢。

Unless, which is unfortunately unlikely, the Arabs and Jews agree upon a given solution, the time limit for the British withdrawal will be fixed by the British government with the single consideration that it must be as speedy as physical circumstances permit. It would clearly not be acceptable for the British government to have a time limit fixed by others and on other grounds. The time limit for a British withdrawal could hardly be fixed by the British government before the United Nations final decision is known. This disposes of a press report from Jerusalem, that next June has been decided upon as a date for completion of withdrawal.

除非阿猶雙方對此解決辦法的表示同意（不幸此希望甚微）英方撤退之時間限制將由政府決定。惟一考慮之理由當為實際情形許可下從速撤離，如時間限制為他人決定及根據其他理由，斷為英國政府所不接受者。至於英方撤退之時間限制在聯合國公布最後決議以前，則由英政府規定，此則對於自耶路撒冷方面傳來明年六月已被決定為完全撤退日期之新聞報導不攻自破。

英國奉獻紀念日
九日在中正路公園舉行
Remembrance Day

Tientsin, (ID)—Since the first world war, November 11th, has been a day of remembrance and rededication; a remembrance for those who were killed during the war and re-dedication to the cause of peace and wider human understanding.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）十一月十一日自第一次世界大戰之後即被英國列為紀念與奉獻日，以紀念參戰陣亡之軍民，及獻身於和平之趣旨使人廣泛瞭解。

The same day has been adopted as a day of memory for the recent war. It has been the practice for ceremonies to be associated with a Church Service on the Sunday nearest to the date in question which this year will be next Sunday, November 9th.

本年此日復被擇定為此次大戰之一紀念日，依照慣例於接近十一日之星期日（本年為十一月九日）舉行與宗教儀式有關之典禮。

At 10 o'clock there will be a brief ceremony of laying wreaths on the war memorial in Victoria Park (Chung-Cheng Road) at which members of the United Services Association and of the Allied War Veterans Association will be present.

是日上午十時在本市中正路維多利亞公園內和平紀念碑前奉獻花圈作簡單之儀式，屆時參加者將有聯合軍人協會及盟邦戰友協會人員。

All allied friends who may wish to associate themselves with either ceremony are welcome to be present.

盟邦友人如惠臨參加該兩項儀式者無任歡迎。

英保守黨聲勢復振
The Conservative Comeback

London, Nov. 4 (LPS) — As a result of the Municipal Elections in England and Wales, Labour, while still the largest party represented on the Borough Councils as a whole, has lost its previous small absolute majority.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）由於英格蘭與威爾士兩地舉行市選舉之結果，英工黨於市邑參議會所佔整個席數雖仍不失為最大政黨，然其已往之絕對多數之地位，則已不復享有」。

Labour now has about 3,449 seats. All others add up to just over 4,600. The conservatives number 2,516, Independents, 1,580, Liberals 508 and Communists 2.

工黨目前約有三四四九席，其他政黨之總計則在四六〇〇席以上，計保守黨二五一六席，超然派一五八〇席，自由黨五〇八席，共產黨二席。

Labour percentage is thus nearly 34% and Conservative 30%. The large percentage of Independents — 20% — shows how strong the non party element still is. The "Manchester Guardian" comments more or less impartially. It writes: "It is easy to put either too high or too low a significance on the results and partisans have made haste to do both. Mr. Churchill's comment that the figures "deprive the socialist government of any mandate that they obtained at the General Election" is well wide of the mark on one side; Mr. Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the Labour Party, is not much nearer on the other side in claiming "all that has happened is that Labours unprecedented run of success in Local Government Elections since 1945 has been temporarily halted."

工黨所佔席數之成分約近百分之四十三，保守黨則為百分之三十，超然派之成分仍佔百分之二十，此足表示該無黨派人士仍不失為一重要成分也。曼哲斯脫導報著文評述特論較為公允，該報稱：對於選舉結果之意義常易過於重視，或過於輕視，而黨派人士則急於傾向此兩方面，如邱吉爾氏評稱「選舉結果之數字，已將社會主義政府於總選所得之任命剝奪淨盡」。則偏向一方過甚，工黨秘書長摩根飛列浦氏則宣稱：最近發生之事故，可謂工黨自一九四五年來在地方選舉中所獲之空前勝利，已暫告中止。

What are the figures? In nearly 400 boroughs Labour was defending something like 1,500 seats and has lost on a balance 644. This is the severest reverse the party has suffered in local affairs but then it has more to lose than ever before. When the smoke of the battle has cleared away it will probably be found in most places that Labour did no worse than it was doing ten years ago.

然則此數字究為何物，在數約四百之市邑中，工黨保得一千五百餘席，失去六百四十四席，此乃該黨在地方事務上所遭遇最辛烈之挫折，不過將來之損失恐較以前為更多，一俟戰爭硝烟消失之後，或可發現工黨在大多數地點表示之成績並不較十年以前為劣也。

It is probably that this year's elections were in a greater degree than in previous years on indication of general political feeling. Local issues and personal popularities played less part in them. It does not seem to be the case that Labour lost mainly because its usual supporters stayed away from the poll. On the contrary, the numbers voting were in many towns uncommonly high. In Manchester, the Labour vote was higher by 27% than in the two previous years; but the conservative vote was up by 77%. What happened seems to be less a swing from Labour to Conservatives than a fresh stirring of Conservative interest in local affairs. In 1945 and 1946 Conservatives discouraged by the General Election, took less interest in Local Elections; they have made up the leeway now. It remains to be seen whether they have as much leeway to make up in the Parliamentary field; five by-elections will give them an opportunity to answer the question in the next few weeks."

本年選舉所表現關於普通政治上之感想或較往年之範圍為廣，地方事件與人望方面所佔成份均較少，如謂此次工黨失敗由於向來擁護工黨人士改投他黨之票，似屬不確，反之在許多城市內，投票人數非常增多，工黨在曼哲斯德一地所獲票數較既往兩年增多百分之二十七惟反對黨所獲票數則增多百分之七十七，此種事實，民衆自工黨移向保守黨之成分似較少，而保守黨對於地方政務激起興趣之成分當較多也，蓋該黨於一九四五至四六年為總選失敗而感沮喪，故於地方選舉不甚感趣，今則重振旗鼓，惟該黨是否能在議會範圍內再鼓其餘勇，此則在最近數週內舉行之五次補選之機會中，可獲答覆也。

上海防止物資流入匪區正嚴厲執行中
Measure Against Goods Smuggling Into Red Areas

Shanghai, Nov. 4. (Reuter) —A blockade ring around the Shanghai Municipality and adjoining districts has been formed by the Garrison security forces to prevent the smuggling of supplies to Communist areas it was learned today. The move followed the cracking of the Communist underground supply network here in the past few days.

路透社上海十一月四日電：據今日獲悉之消息稱警備部之保安隊已於上海市區及附近連接地區周圍組成一封鎖網以防止物資被偷運入共匪區中，此種舉動係緊接前數日此間破獲共匪地下補給工作網而產生者。

It is reported that the Shanghai-Nanking Railway police Corps will be responsible for checking supplies leaving Shanghai via railways, the Shanghai Customs and Chinese Navy Base Command will keep watch on water routes and the garrison and municipal forces will be responsible far various districts in the city.

據云京滬鐵路警將負責遏止物資由鐵路運出上海，滬海關及海軍基地司令部將警戒水路方面，而警備部及市警察將負責監視市內各區。

Underground Red agents who have been smuggling supplies of gasoline, textiles, arms and ammunition, drugs and other essential goods to Shantung are reported to have utilized merchants who transported goods to unimportant points whence they were moved to Red areas through devious routes.

共匪地下工作人員將汽油棉織品，武器及彈藥，藥品及其主要物資偷運至山東據云係利用商人將物資先運往不重要之地點然後再繞道運往各匪區。

The Chinese-English Intelligence

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聯合國大會做「翻案文章」印蘇原提案俱經推翻
斥責「戰爭販子」案亦改題另做
UNO Rejects Proposal Regarding Administered Territories

Lake Success, New York, Nov. 5. (Reuter)—The General Assembly of the United Nations has defeated by 24 votes to 17 an Indian resolution calling for the establishment of a special committee to examine information submitted by States administering colonial territories, and empowering the committee to make any recommendations deemed appropriate.

路透社紐約成功湖十一月五日電：聯合國大會又以二十四票對十七票決否決印度所提之決議案，該提議要求設立一特別委員會，審查各管理殖民地國家所提情報，且授權該委員會，提供該會認為適合需要之提議。

This resolution had previously been adopted by the Trusteeship Committee.

此一提議案，前次已為聯合國托管委員會所採納。

Instead the Assembly approved of the establishment of a body similar to the Ad Hoc Committee on information, established in 1946, and having no powers to make recommendations on individual territories.

大會於否決印度提案後，又通過設立一與於一九四六年設立之艾德霍志情報委員會相同之委員會，且決定此一委員會對於任何個別殖民地，無提出建議之權。

Pakistan was one of nine countries which abstained from voting when a decision of the Trusteeship Committee, providing that data relating to various non-self-governing territories should be compared by the United Nations with similar data on metropolitan powers themselves, was defeated by 30 votes to 18.

巴基斯坦於托管委會一決議案以三十票對十八票被推翻時，為放棄表決權之九國中之一，按原決議案會規定有關各非自治領國家之材料應由聯合國將其與關於宗主國本身之材料交換。

Earlier the Assembly rejected by 25 votes to 17, with one abstention, the Trusteeship Committee's approval of a Russian proposal that Colonial Powers should report on the political progress of territories under their administration.

在此之前，大會並會以二十五票對十七票（一票棄權）否決托管委會所曾通過之蘇聯提議，即殖民國家應將彼等所統治之殖民地政治發展與進步情形向聯合國提出報告。

After concluding discussions of Trusteeship questions, the Assembly turned to "warmongering."

大會於結束托管問題之討論後，即轉而討論「戰爭販子」問題。

The original Soviet resolution condemning the United States, Turkey and Greece came before the Assembly, considerably watered down and in generalised form, condemning warmongering everywhere. The resolution was passed unanimously.

斥責美國，土耳其與希臘之蘇聯原提議，已被大量減削而代以斥責各處「戰爭販子」之一般化形式，此一代替案，已獲得一致通過。

蘇聯所提託管案英美要求聯大否決
Trusteeship Issue in UNO

Flushing Meadows, Nov. 4. (Reuter) — The Colonial Powers, led by Britain and the United States, sought in the United Nations General Assembly here yesterday the rejection of the Trusteeship Committee's approval of a Russian proposal that Colonial Powers should report on the political progress of territories under their administration.

路透社佛拉辛草地四日電 擁有殖民地各國在英美兩國領導之下，昨日請求聯合國大會否決託管委會所通過之蘇聯建議。蘇聯建議為：擁有殖民地之各國應報告其治理下各地之政治進展狀況。

The Trusteeship Committee had, after discussion of what information the administering States should render each year about non-self-governing territories, approved by the narrow majority of 20 to 19, with 18 abstentions, a Russian proposal that political information should be supplied.

託管委員會於討論行使管治各國對其非自治區之每年 度報告後，已以二十票對十九票之極少數通過蘇聯之建議，棄權者十八票。蘇聯建議係對於被託管地之政治情形應由託管國家報告。

The Colonial Powers and their supporters submitted amendments to yesterday's meeting of the Assembly, asking for the rejection of the Trusteeship Committee's recommendations.

殖民地列強及其支援之國家於昨日以修正案提交大會，請求否決託管委會之建議案。

M. Boris Stein, Russia, told the Assembly that the administering Powers were obliged by the Charter to submit information annually, not only on social and economic conditions but also on the political progress of local populations.

蘇聯代表斯泰因在大會中宣稱，憲章中規定受託管之國家必須每年度提出報告，不但報告社會及經濟情形，並須報告當地人民之政治進步概況。

Sir Carl Perendsen, New Zealand Chairman of the United Nations Trusteeship Committee, attacked what he called "huckstering of votes in the market place". Votes were booked and paid for with other votes, he said, and some voting blocs had become so large as to constitute a veto on any question of importance requiring a two-thirds majority.

聯合國託管委會主席紐西蘭代表柏倫德森爵士，對於所謂「在市場上投販賣票」加以攻擊。彼稱，以一種投票換取另種投票，或出賣投票，同時，某些投票集團勢力之強大，竟能對於任何需要三分之二大多數通過之任何重要問題，構成否決。

世界食糧會長提出警告
謂食糧恐荒有使人類崩潰之虞
Food-Director Sounds Warning Note

Washington, Nov. 5. (Reuter) — Sir John Boyd Orr, Director General of the Food and Agricultural Organisation, yesterday warned of a possible "complete breakdown of the structure of human society" when he addressed the World Food Council at its first meeting here.

路透社華盛頓十一月五日電：美食糧與農業會會長約翰奧爾氏昨於此間世界食糧會議首次集會時發表講演，警告「人類社會機構，有完全崩潰瓦解」之可能。

He called for "bold and far-reaching action" in tackling the current world food shortages ond the problem of surpluses in the years ahead.

渠籲請在處理目前世界食糧缺乏及今後食糧過剩問題時，應採取「大胆與遠大澈底之行動。」

Sir John claimed that the food situation had deteriorated even since the Council was formed at Geneva last September—that the gap between the demand and supply of grain was now ten million rather than nine million tons as then estimated.

奧爾氏聲稱，食糧狀況，自去年九月世界食糧會議在日內瓦形成之日起，即已日趨敗壞，而穀物供求間之餘絀，已較彼時估計之九百萬噸多出一百萬噸矣。

He cited especially the case of India where food supplies were estimated "no greater than they were just before the 1943 Bengal famine", though he expressed the hope that better Government distribution might avert such a heavy death toll this time.

雖則渠希望良好之政府分配可能該處使彼等之死亡，得以避免特提出印度所曾遭遇之情形為例，然渠食糧供給狀況據估計至今未超出一九四三年孟買大饑饉前之數量。」

Sir John, nevertheless, warned that in connection with the world situation there was "no hope of the present shortage ending with the 1948 harvest. Stocks are so low that even with a bumper harvest many countries may be forced to continue bread rationing through 1949", he said.

雖然如此，奧爾氏仍提出警告稱，論及世界食糧情勢，目前之食糧缺乏，不可能隨一九四八年收穫而終止，渠稱蓋目前儲藏量，已少到即使有一豐收年月，仍有若干國家不得不繼續其食糧配給辦法直至一九四九年。」

"The shortage of fats and oils and livestock products will continue over a much longer period".

「脂肪與油類以及生畜生產之短缺現象，仍將繼續一極長時期。」

He insisted that the Council's prime task was to rebuild the world economic and financial system on a basis more stable than the pre-war structure.

渠堅持主張，食糧會議最首要工作，應為於一較戰前更為穩固之基礎上，重建世界經濟財政體制。

本報啓事

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共匪企圖佔領吉林已告失敗 其他方面戰況國軍節節勝利
Communist Attempt To Capture Kirin Failed

Nanking, Nov. 4. (Reuter)— The Communist attempt to capture Kirin has been foiled, according to a Central News report from Manchuria last night. The report said that calm now reigns in Kirin's perimeters following the withdrawal of the main forces of the Communist 2nd Column from their original positions in the south-west suburbs.

路透社南京十一月四日電：據昨晚來自東北之中央社消息稱共匪佔領吉林之企圖業已失敗，又稱自共匪主力第二支隊由吉林西南郊原有陣地撤退後吉林周圍現已趨平靖。

Some 50,000 citizens were mobilised to build additional trenches and strengthen the existing fortifications on the outskirts as the battle approached its climax before the Communist withdrawal.

在共匪撤退前戰鬥達於最高潮時曾動員五萬餘人民在郊外增修戰壕並加強原有之堡壘工事。

West of Changchun, the same agency claims, 10.000 Communists were encircled by the Government troops at Chaochialu and Wuchiatze.

該社又謂長春西部有共匪萬人在趙家路及五家子（（譯音）兩地被國軍包圍。

In the Kungchuling sector, 1,200 Communists are said to have been killed, including the Red Garrison Commander.

公主嶺方面據云共匪被擊斃者有一千二百人其中包括共匪之警備司令。

In North Shensi, the Yulin defenders are reported to be still holding out, repulsing no less than eleven attempts to scale the city wall during the night. The Red pressure against Yulin, described as the "gateway to Inner Mongolia," is claimed, however, to have considerably relaxed with the arrival of further Government reinforcements and the recapture of the suburb of Peihsiaoling. In spite of bad weather, Government warplanes carried out several sorties yesterday concentrating on Red artillery positions around Yulin.

陝北方面據云榆林守軍仍在堅守中，並在夜間擊退共匪攀登城牆之企圖不下十一次之多，但據稱共匪對榆林（該地被稱為內蒙古之門戶）之壓力因我援軍開到並克復北下嶺（譯音）已見減輕，我空軍飛機昨日不顧氣候之惡劣曾作數次之突擊對榆林周邊共匪之砲兵陣地予以集中之攻擊。

In north-eastern Shantung, Red columns staged another heavy attack on Government outposts at Weihaiwei, but were repulsed "with severe losses."

山東之東北方面共匪對我威海衛前哨陣地發動另一激烈之攻勢但終被擊退並遭受嚴重之損失。

The biggest Government success of the day was scored on the border of Anhwei and Hupeh provinces, where pro-Government despatches claimed that Nationalist troops routed, a large force of the Communist one-eyed General Liu Po-cheng's guerillas after a bitter struggle in which no less than 4,000 Communists were killed.

同時我政府方面又在皖鄂交界處獲得極大之勝利據有利於政府之消息稱經過苦戰後國軍已將共匪匪首獨目之劉伯誠部下之一大部分擊潰在該戰役中共匪死亡者至少有四千名。

塔斯社報導爪哇戰況
謂大規模戰事正進行中 爪哇各地印尼人皆起反抗
Soviet Report on Java Situation

Moscow, Nov. 5. (Reuter)— The official Soviet news agency, "Tass," gave this report of the situation in Java:

路透社莫斯科十一月五日電：蘇聯官方通訊社「塔斯」社關於爪哇情勢，作如下報導：

Fighting on a growing scale between the Dutch troops and the Indonesian Republicans in Java aud Sumatra is reported from Jogjakarta, the Republican Capital.

由印尼共和國首都日惹所得消息，爪哇，泗水荷印兩軍戰事，正以不斷擴大之規模進行中。

All eastern Java was in revolt and Dutch troops were isolated in many parts, the report said, quoting "Antara", the Republican Indonesian news agency.

該消息引用印尼共和國通訊社「安達拉」之報導稱：東爪哇人民全部起而反抗荷軍，若干地方荷軍，皆已陷於孤立。

Factory and office workers had refused to work for the Dutch, who had "resorted to terror in an attempt to force the workers, back," "Tass" declared.

「塔斯」社宣稱，工廠與辦公工人，皆拒絕為荷人工作，荷方正採用恐怖手段，企圖使彼等返回至工作崗位。

國防部次長秦德純來滬
主持共匪份子審詢工作
Trial of Alleged Communist Agents

Shanghai, Nov. 5. (Reuter) —The Vice-Minister of National Defence, General Chin Teh-cheng, arrived here yesterday in order personally to conduct the trial of 55 alleged Communist agents rounded up in Shanghai and elsewhere following the discovery of a large Communist nnderground supply organisation.

路透社上海十一月五日電：國防部次長秦德純將軍昨日抵達此間以便親自指導審訊在破獲共匪大規模地下補給組織後由上海及其他地方所逮捕之五十五名共匪嫌疑份子。

General Chin Teh-cheng will head a special Military Court, which is now being formed by the local authorities. It is learned that a full report has been forwarded to President Chiang Kai-shek on the activities of the organization.

秦德純將軍將主持現下由當地政府所組成之特別軍事法庭。據悉該共匪組織活動之全部報告已送呈蔣主席。

三十六年度我國學生運動之總檢討
Student Movement In China In The 36th Year

譯自「密勒士評論週報」十月十八日號

The tenth day of the tenth month—Double Tenth—is the symbol of national salvation and freedom from feudalistic bondage. However, this recently past National Day again found China, and especially China's students, continuing their struggle for real independence and democracy.

十月十日雙十節是我國由專制的束縛下得到解放和自由的表記，無論如何，這最近過去的國家紀念日又發現了中國特別是學生們仍然在繼續奮鬥以求獨立和民主。

The first Double Tenth, 36 years ago, was theoretically an important milestone in Chinese history, marking the point at which the nation, tortured by centuries of war, poverty and misery, turned toward a new existence. Modernization and progress were supposed to begin. It is unnecessary to point out that again this year the celebration of the Double Tenth is a mockery. In the past the students marked the day with demonstrations against foreign privileges, against the Japanese invader, These obstacles have been removed but a new crime against the Chinese people has appeared in the from of a full dress Civil War. While China's students were deeply disappointed by the unsatisfactory agreement jointly issued in Chungking by the leaders of the two warring parties on the occasion of the first post-war Double Tenth, they are even more discouraged by the tragic fact that the Nationalists and Communists have now proclaimed each other "illegal" and have determined that one shall perish by force.

三十六年前我國第一次的雙十節在理論上是我國歷史的基石表示從那時起在國家受過幾世紀戰爭的磨難貧窮和痛苦後，開始新一新的生存，那時預料着近代化和進步就要起始了。現在也不需要再指出今年又慶祝國慶日是一種嘲笑了，在以往學生慶祝這紀念日時遊行反對外國權益反對日本侵略，這種的障礙現已解除了，但是又發現了一種反對我國人民的新罪惡而成爲全面內戰的形式，當我國學生對戰後首次國慶日兩大敵對黨首領在重慶聯合訂立一不令人滿意之協定表示很深失望時，他們對於國共雙方互相攻擊非法並決定以武力來使對方毀滅的不幸事實更覺得失意。

學生之反對
Students Objections

China's students, realizing the important part previous generations of students have played in the affairs of the country, today strongly object to the tendency on the part of the Government to throttle student activities. They have staged demonstration after demonstration in attempts to impress upon the public and officials China's needs for peace, unity, democracy and a decent way of life. Today they are determined to carry on this program regardless of suppressive activities on the part of the authorities.

我國學生深知過去時期學生在國家大事上所佔地位的重要，現在是強烈反對政府壓制學生活動的趨勢，他們一再的遊行企圖使大衆和政府官員們銘記着我國需要和平，統一，民主，和適當的生活，現在他們決意要進行這種方案不顧政府當局方面的種種壓制行動。

Despite many failures to accomplish their desired ends and despite punishment of many, the students can look back with pride over the last 12 months. The first student movement during this period was the demonstration against William Pierson, the American marine who was convicted—and later pardoned in America—of raping a college girl in Peiping on Christmas eve. The Peiping Rape Case, as it became known, touched off a nationwide series of anti-American demonstrations. Active participants numbered more than 40,000, while others taking part in the affair are said to have exceeded 120,000. If the latter figure is correct it means that more students were involved in these demonstrations than were in the famous anti-Japanese movement on December 9, 1935.

雖然他們所希望達到的目失敗了許多次，雖然他們有許多人被懲罰了，可是學生們在過去十二個月的期間內是值得驕傲的，在這時期內第一個學生運動是遊行抗議美國陸戰隊威廉皮爾生在北平聖誕節前夕強姦一大學女生的犯罪行爲（皮爾生後來在美國被赦罪了）。北平的這件強姦案被一般人知悉後引起了全國連續不斷的反美示威運動，參加行動的超過四萬人而其他參加這件事的人據說超過了十二萬人，如果後者的數字正確的話，那就是表示說參加的學生比在一九三五年十二月九日著名反日運動中所參加的學生要多出許多。

Some observers interpreted these demonstrations as "purely communist instigated," while other quarters claimed that mere provocation by the Reds could not have succeeded in arousing the students so. Although it is impossible to tell yet just what the underlying causes may have been, the important thing is that a nation-wide demonstration against American policy in China was staged.

有些觀察者解釋這種運動是「純粹共匪所鼓動的」還有其他方面的人說只是共匪的挑撥並不能使學生這樣的激動，雖然它內部隱藏的原因是無從得知，但是有一件重要的事便是我國反對美國政策的示威運動已經在進行着了。

(To Be Continued 未完)

重見天日
TUNNEL TO FREEDOM

(續)

By Paul Brickhill (平譯)

In June, a letter arrived, written in Spanish and signed by a fictitious name. That was the signal that one escaper, a Dutch pilot in the RAF, had reached England, A postcard from Sweden, signed with two false names, revealed that two Norwegians had made it out. With 15 men sent back to Stalag Luft III and 50 shot, that left eight unaccouated for.

六月中，來了一封信，用西班牙文寫的，簽的是個假名。那是一種暗記，表示說脫逃者中的一個皇家空軍荷藉飛行員已抵達英國了。由瑞典寄來一張名信片，簽着兩個假名子，我們知道兩個挪威人已逃出險境。加上那十五名被補回第三俘擄營的人和五十名被槍决者，尚有八個人則下落不知了。

Not till long afterward did we learn that they had been sent to the notorious Oranienburg concentration camp. Nobody had ever escaped from a concentration camp, the Gestapo boasted. Within a few months the eight had tunneled out. They were eventually rounded up, but by then Germany was in the chaos of collapse and they were not shot.

不久之後，我們就聽說他們幾個人被送到萬惡的奧倫倫的集中營去了。秘密警察常誇口說從來沒有一個人從集中營裏脫逃出來過。不幾個月間，那八個人又掘地道跑了出來。他們又全被捉住，可是那時德國已面臨崩潰的混亂時期，於是他們得免被槍决。

If the Germans shot our 50 comrades to frighten us from building more tunnels they made a psychological blunder, "X" was reformed around two veteran tunnelers and we immediately began work on "George," which started under the theater. George was on as grand a scale as Harry and we were almost ready to break out when we were hurriedly evacuated. The Russians were only 30 miles away. We were forced to march for weeks half across Germany. We were at Lubeck on May 2, 1945. when tanks of the British Second Army swept forward and set us free.

如果德國人把我們的五十名同志槍决是爲的恫嚇我們，使不敢再掘地道，那他們所想的眞是大錯特謬。「X」改編了兩隊掘道老手，我們立即開始通工「喬治道」，它是由戲台下面開始的。喬治道的工程和哈里道同樣浩大，幾乎就快到打通脫逃的時候，我們都在恟忙中被遷開了。因爲俄國人已打到只距三十哩的地方，於是我們被迫步行了好幾個星期，幾乎走過全德境的一半。一九四五年五月二日我們在盧別克地方，英國第二軍的坦克隊直掃過來，我們就被解放了。

(THE END 完)

加拿大與馬歇爾計劃
Canada and the Marshall Plan

(路透社奧大瓦通訊) 雲軒譯

In the weeks immediately ahead Canada, which has already contributed nearly 5,500,000,000 dollars (about 1,375,000,000) in various forms of aid to European countries, is going to be faced with the problem of what to do about the Marshall Plan — if anything.

已經對歐洲各國貢獻有五，五〇〇，〇〇〇，〇〇〇美元（約一，三七五，〇〇〇，〇〇〇鎊）的援助的加拿大在最近這幾個星期裡將面對着一個對於馬歇爾計劃採取什麼態度的問題。

At the recent conference in Paris of 16 European nations several references were made to "aid from North America", and this has set some authorities here wondering if these European countries are expecting Canada to play a significant role in the United States scheme.

最近在巴黎舉行的歐洲十六國會議曾數次提及「北美洲之援助」，這使此間當局懷疑歐洲各國是否亦期望加拿大分担此一美國的計劃。

The United States, it is understood, has not approached Canada on the deal, neither has Great Britain, and the whole situation regarding what attitude this country will take is very nebulous at present in Ottawa. But it seems likely some careful consideration will be given to the question on a high level soon.

據悉美英兩國在此一問題上皆未曾和加拿大談到過，因此加拿大對於這個問題究竟採取何種態度，此時在奧大瓦還是模糊不清。但是加拿大的首腦方面很可能不久就對這個問題，加以審愼考慮的。

It is possible Canada may become involved in the Marshall Plan when it goes into action next year—assuming the United States Congress approves it — in her role as a supply nation.

假如美國國會通過馬歇爾計劃，那末在明年馬歇爾計劃實行的時候，加拿大很可能被捲入而担任一個供應國的角色。

If the European request for more than 19,000,000,000 dollars (4,750,000,000) in credits from the United States is endorsed by Congress, a considerable portion of this amount could conceivably be spent in Canada in the purchase of needed supplies.

如果美國批准了歐洲一九，〇〇〇，〇〇〇，〇〇〇美元（四，七五〇，〇〇〇，〇〇〇鎊）以上的貸款要求的話，必定會有很可觀的一筆數目，用在向加拿大購買需要的物品上去。

(To Be Continued 未完)

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今日之新疆省
SINKIANG PROVINCE TODAY

(續)

Christopher Rand
著者：克利斯托非·蘭德
譯自The China Weekly Review十月號

Hard facts on Rulsian support of the Ili movement are scarce, but they are not completely lacking. The Sinkiang authorities claim a great many arms were supplied early in the revolt. People whom I consider absolutely reliable have reported seeing automatic weapons, anti-aircraft guns, and a few fair haired officers in Russian uniform in the Ili region. They say the anti-aircraft guns, for instance, were not captured from the Chinese. Ili nomads and peasants could not even operate them without trained direction. The fact of help can be established but the volume and timing of it are matters of rumor. I have been told on good authority that Russia did not come into the revolt until several months after it had started, as a spontaneous upheaval against the remnants of the Sheng Shih-tsai administration. It is impossible to say whether the connection with Russia is still as strong as it was two years ago. This would be a hard thing to tell even if one could get into the Ili region. Russians from Central Asia look and talk like Sinkiang natives, and can be easily disguised.

蘇聯支持伊犂人民運動的事實是難以得知的但也不是完全沒有的，新疆官方說以前的叛亂有許多的武器是蘇聯供給的。我認爲絕對可靠有的人民在伊犂區內據說看見了自動武器，高射砲，和一些頭髮理得很好穿着蘇聯軍裝的軍官們，他們說例如高射砲便不是由中國方面奪來的，伊犂的遊牧人和農夫要是沒有受過訓練甚至都不會使用那些武器，援助的事實是可能成立的但是量數和時間是不可靠的，我聽有力方面的人說蘇聯直到叛亂發動數月後才插足其中，那個叛亂是自動發生的用來反對盛世才，當政時的餘黨，關於和蘇聯的連繫是否還像兩年前那樣的強化是很難說的，甚至一個人能進到伊犂區去對於這個也很難說，亞洲中部的蘇聯人相貌和語言與新疆的土著人一樣並且很容易混亂冒充。

There is a cultural affinity between Russia and the Ili movement. A good many of the Ili leaders are returned students from Russian Asiatic cities like Tashkent, Alma Ata and Samarkand. Most of them speak Russian as their second language. When the Ili representatives were in Tihwa working on the coalition line, they maintained a close liaison with the Russian Consulate-General there, which has very little relationship with the Chinese authorities. Besides, the Ili organization and propaganda work has shown a sophistication not to be expected from unguided Sinkiang natives.

蘇聯和伊犂獨立運動還有文化上的關係，許多的伊犂領袖是在蘇聯亞洲城市（如同塔斯肯，阿爾瑪阿達，和沙瑪爾坎等地）的留學生，他們大多數說俄語作爲他們的第二語言，當伊犂代表在迪化進行連合陣線工作時，他們卻私下和該地的蘇聯總領事保持親密的關係，而蘇聯的總領事和中國當局並沒有多少的關係，除此之外，伊犂的組織和宣傳工作已表示假裝不希望是那種沒有受過教導的新疆土著人。

(THE END 完)

「盤尼西林」亦有黑市
駐德盟軍當局命令防止
BLACK MARKET IN PENICILLIN

Berlin,—An attempt to curb blackmarketing in penicillin and other scarce drugs is one of the main motives behind the new Allied Kommandatura Order warning German doctors here that they are subject to punishment for treating members of the four Occupying Powers without first obtaining official sanction from the Allied health authorities, reports Eric Bourne, Reuters Correspondent.

據路透社訪員伊里克布爾思報導說，德國盟軍司令最近發表一項命令，警告柏林的德國醫生說如不先得到盟軍衛生當局的批准，不得給德國四佔領國人治病，這個命令暗含着盟軍當局企圖遏止盤尼西林和其他稀有藥物的黑市買賣。

Venereal disease heads the list of communicable maladies for which Berlin doctors are forbidden to treat Allied personnel.

傳染病表單上，花柳病被列在一位，盟軍當局禁止德國醫生醫治盟軍人員裡面患這種病的人。

"For obvious reasons many victims have been going to German doctors". a British official said, "and this means an increase in the misuse of drugs which are available only in short quantities. All the time the German doctor can treat patients who are going to pay him with cigarettes or coffee, the black market in such things as penicillin is being encouraged."

有一個英國的官員說：「這原因是很明顯的，好多患這種病的人，都到德國醫生那裡去，而這點，也就等於說要增加只有少量可用藥品的誤用和濫用，德國醫生經常可以醫治拿紙烟或咖啡給他的病人，盤尼西林的黑市買賣，正受到鼓勵」

Another factor in the Allied decision, reached with full agreement of all four powers, is the general shortage of German doctors. "The needs of the German population must come first so far as their own doctors are concerned," the official said, "and German doctors, being human like anyone else, are more likely to accept Allied patients able to pay them in kind if they get the chance. That is why this restriction has been deemed necessary".

盟軍這個決定（是由四佔領國完全同意而決定的）的另一個因素，是德國醫生的，普遍缺乏，這位官員說：「德國醫生應該先儘着醫治德國人，可是德國醫生們，因和別的人一樣是人，所以如果有機會更願意接待盟軍方面的病人，因爲這些病人能够拿物品當醫療費給他們，這也正是盟軍當局認爲有必要宣佈這種禁令的緣故。」

The Kommandatura Order, conveyed to the city authorities through the chief Burgomaster, forbids German medical men to treat Allied personnel for "communicable diseases, chronic diseases that may directly or indirectly affect the health of the community, any condition which may result in a partial or total disability, any condition which requires major surgery, any conditions arising from preguancy and all psychoses".

由市當局經過郡縣長傳達的盟軍總部命令，禁止德國醫生治療直接間接影響人民健康的盟軍人員所得傳染病，週期性病，以及任何種會引起局部或全部殘廢，任何需要施行較大手術，任何由懷孕和一切精神病而來的情況。」

In emergency, treatment may be given to save a patient's life, but in all other cases prior sanction of the appropriate Allied chief health officer must be obtained.

遇緊急情況，爲了救病人的生命是可以給治療的，但如非緊急情況，則在任何情況下，都須先得到盟軍衛生首長的批准才可以施行治療

The order applies similar restrictions to German hospitals, Clinics, Nursing Homes and similar institutions.

這個命令，也適用於德國醫院，診療所看護病室和類似的地方。

The British official discounted suggestions that the decision arose because Allied Health Service personnel were piqued that their civilians, owing to inefficiency or inadequacy in the officially provided facilities, were becoming patients of German doctors.

這位英國官員對於有人暗示說這個決定是由於盟軍衛生服務人員被以下的事實激怒而來的說法不甚置信就是說他們的人，由於官方所準備的醫療器機和設備的無效力和不適當，卻變成了德國醫生的顧主了

(To Be Continued 未完)

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青年課室
Youngman's Class-room

講講 "WORTH WHILE"
（值得）

先舉例：It is worth while to study such a thing. （值得研究這種事）

本句中之 While 是一名詞，作「時間」解，在文法上叫作 "adverbial object" （副詞的受事）

故本句等於 It is worth the time that it takes to study such a thing.

他例如：This is not worth while to consider it. （不值得考慮）

本例等於 This is not worth the time that it takes to consider it. 餘類推之。

再講講 "WHAT WITH"
（一部分以……）

The phrase "what with," repeated before two or more nouns, is some times used for enumerating a series of things. （成語 "what with" 有時被用以計算或數一組事物，而重複於二個或二個以上之名詞之前）

舉例：What with the cunning of his methods, what with the flattery of his tongue, and what with the influence of his money, he soon became the leading man in city. （一部分以其方法之狡猾，一部分以其言語之諂媚，再一部分以其金錢之勢力，他不久卽成爲城中之領袖人物）

小幽默
Our Human Comedy

The Youth was leaving for his first class at flying school, and his mother was bubbling with understandable concern.

一位青年，正要離家到飛行學校，第一班上學的時候，他的母親用一種顯然關切的口吻，對他再三的嘟囔着。

"Harold," she advised, "remember what I told you. Be careful. Fly low and slow."

「哈羅德（青年的名字），」她囑咐道，「記住我告訴你的話，要小心，飛的時候要儘量的低，要慢慢的飛。」

— Edward H. Giles

本報徵求讀者意見啓事

敬啓者本報自復刊以來，深蒙各界嗜讀英文人士愛戴，熱心贊助，多方鼓勵，本社同仁至感榮幸。惟同仁等以能力薄弱經驗有限誠恐報紙內容，缺點尚多，而編排，印刷，猶人盡善。玆特發起徵求讀者意見運動，凡關心本報友好，與本報讀者，有關於本報應興應革意見，不論其爲篇幅，內容，印刷，編排，任何一項，俱所歡迎。本報爲刷新篇幅，充實內容，必盡一切努力以求不負讀者厚望，務請各位友好與讀者諸君，一本愛護本報初衷，不吝賜教，本報幸甚。

又本報前曾屢接讀者諸君來函，對本報提供寶貴意見；以人少事多未能一一置覆，甚覺抱歉。特此一併致謝，並乞鑒諒是幸。 本報啟

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